In proceſs of time, from being a ſimple *ſcrutator*, an archdeacon became to have juriſdiction more amply. *Ayliffe.*

SCRU'TINOUS. *adj.* [from *ſcrutiny.*] Captious; full of inquiries. A word little uſed.

Age is froward, uneaſy, *ſcrutinous*,
Hard to be pleas'd, and parcimonious. *Denham.*

SCRU'TINY. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrutinium*, Latin.] Enquiry; ſearch; examination with nicety.

In the *ſcrutinies* for righteouſneſs and judgment, when it is inquired whether ſuch a perſon be a good man or no, the meaning is not, what does he believe or hope, but what he loves. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *ſcrutiny*, that I might learn
In what degree or meaning thou art call'd
The ſon of God. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

They that have deſigned exactneſs and deep *ſcrutiny*, have taken ſome one part of nature. *Hale.*

Their difference to meaſure, and to reach,
Reaſon well rectify'd muſt nature teach;
And theſe high *ſcrutinies* are ſubjects fit
For man's all-ſearching and enquiring wit. *Denham.*

We are admoniſhed of want of charity towards others, and want of a Chriſtian *ſcrutiny* and examination into ourſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

When any argument of great importance is managed with that warmth, which a ſerious conviction of it generally inſpires, ſomewhat may eaſily eſcape, even from a wary pen, which will not bear the teſt of a ſevere *ſcrutiny*. *Atterbury.*

Theſe, coming not within the *ſcrutiny* of human ſenſes, cannot be examined by them, or atteſted by any body. *Locke.*

To SCRU'TINIZE. } *v. a.* [from *ſcrutiny.*] To ſearch; to exa-
To SCRU'TINY. } mine.

The compromiſſarii ſhould chuſe according to the votes of ſuch, whoſe votes they were obliged to *ſcrutinize*. *Ayliffe.*

SCRUTO'IRE. *n. ſ.* [for *ſcritoire*, or *eſcritoire.*] A caſe of drawers for writings.

I locked up theſe papers in my *ſcrutoire*, and my *ſcrutoire* came to be unlocked. *Prior.*

To SCRUZE. *v. a.* [Perhaps from *ſcrew.* This word, though now diſuſed by writers, is ſtill preſerved, at leaſt in its corruption, *to ſcrouge*, in the *London* jargon.] To ſqueeze; to compreſs.

Though up he caught him 'twixt his puiſſant hands,
And having *ſcruzed* out of his carrion corſe
The loathful life, now loos'd from ſinful bands,
Upon his ſhoulders carried him. *Fairy Queen.*

To SCUD. *v. n.* [*ſg ittire*, Italian; *ſkutta*, Swediſh; *ſkiutur*, ſwift, Iſlandick.] To fly; to run away with precipitation.

The vote was no ſooner paſſed, but away they *ſcudded* to the next lake. *L'Eſtrange.*

The frighted fatyrs, that in woods delight,
Now into plains with prick'd-up ears take flight;
And *ſcudding* thence, while they their horn-feet ply,
About their ſires the little ſylvans cry. *Dryden.*

Away the frighted ſpectre *ſcuds*,
And leaves my lady in the ſuds. *Swift.*

To SCU'DDLE. *v. n.* [from *ſcud.*] To run with a kind of affected haſte or precipitation. A low word.

SCUFFLE. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *ſcuffle.*] A confuſed quarrel; a tumultuous broil.

His captain's heart,
In the *ſcuffles* of great fights hath burſt
The buckles on his breaſt. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Avowed atheiſts, placing themſelves in the ſeat of the ſcorner, take much pleaſing divertiſement, by deriding our eager *ſcuffles* about that which they think nothing. *Decay of Piety.*

The dog leaps upon the ſerpent, and tears it to pieces; but in the *ſcuffle* the cradle happened to be overturned. *L'Eſtrange.*

Popiſh miſſionaries mix themſelves in theſe dark *ſcuffles*, and animate the mob to ſuch outrages and inſults. *Addiſon.*

To SCU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confuſedly and tumultuouſly.

I muſt confeſs I've ſeen, in former days,
The beſt knights in the world, and *ſcuffled* in ſome frays. *Drayton.*

A gallant man had rather fight to great diſadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than *ſcuffle* with an undiſciplined rabble. *King Charles.*

To SCULK. *v. n.* [*ſculcke*, Daniſh.] To lurk in hiding places; to lie cloſe.

It has ſtruck on a ſudden into ſuch a reputation, that it ſcorns any longer to *ſculk*, but owns itſelf publickly. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Fearing to be ſeen, within a bed
Of coleworts he conceal'd his wily head;
There *ſculk'd* 'till afternoon, and watch'd his time. *Dryden.*

My prophets and my ſophiſts finiſh'd here
Their civil efforts of the verbal war:
Not ſo my rabbins and logicians yield;
Retiring ſtill they combat; from the field
Of open arms unwilling they depart,
And *ſculk* behind the ſubterfuge of art. *Prior.*

No news of Phyl! the bridegroom came,
And thought his bride had *ſculk'd* for ſhame;
Becauſe her father us'd to ſay
The girl had ſuch a baſhful way. *Swift.*

The immediate publiſhers thereof lay *ſculking* under the wings of an act of parliament. *Letter to Publiſher of the Dunc.*

SCU'LKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſculk.*] A lurker; one that hides himſelf for ſhame or miſchief.

SCULL. *n. ſ.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *ſhell*, in ſome provinces called *ſhull*; as *teſta* and *teſte*, or *tête*, ſignify the head. Mr. *Lye* obſerves more ſatisfactorily, that *ſkola* is in Iſlandick the *ſkull* of an animal.]

1. The bone which incaſes and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head.

Fractures of the *ſcull* are at all times very dangerous, as the brain becomes affected from the preſſure. *Sharp.*

2. A ſmall boat; a cockboat. [See SCULLER.]
3. One who rows a cockboat.

Like caitiff vile, that for miſdeed
Rides with his face to rump of ſteed;
Or rowing *ſcull*, he's fain to love,
Look one way and another move. *Hudibras.*

4. [Sceole, Saxon, an aſſembly.] In *Milton*'s ſtyle, a ſhoal or vaſt multitude of fiſh.

Each bay
With fry innumerable ſwarm, and ſhoals
Of fiſh, that with their fins and ſhining ſcales
Glide under the green wave, in *ſculls* that oft
Bank the mid ſea. *Milton.*

SCU'LLCAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſcull* and *cap.*]
1. A headpiece.
2. A nightcap.

SCU'LLER. *n ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skiola* is in Iſlandick a veſſel, and *eſcueille* in French a diſh.]
1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower.

Her ſoul already was conſign'd to fate,
And ſhiv'ring in the leaky *ſculler* fate. *Dryden.*

They hire the *ſculler*, and, when once aboard,
Grow ſick, and damn the climate like a lord. *Pope.*

2. One that rows a cockboat.

SCU'LLERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkiola*, a veſſel, Iſlandick; or *eſcueille*, French, a diſh.] The place where common utenſils, as kettles or diſhes, are cleaned and kept.

Pyreicus was famous for counterfeiting baſe things, as pitchers, a *ſcullery*, and ſetting rogues together by the ears. *Peach.*

SCU'LLION. *n. ſ.* [from *eſcueille*, French, a diſh.] The loweſt domeſtick ſervant, that waſhes the kettles and the diſhes in the kitchen.

I muſt, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a curſing like a very drab,
A *ſcullion*, fye upon't! foh! about my brain. *Shak. Hamlet.*

If the gentleman hath lain there, get the cook, the ſtablemen, and the *ſcullion*, to ſtand in his way. *Swift.*

To SCULP. *v. a.* [*ſculpo*, Latin; *ſculper*, Fr.] To carve; to engrave. A word not in uſe.

Oh, that the tenor of my juſt complaint
Were *ſculpt* with ſteel on rocks of adamant! *Sandys.*

SCU'LPTILE. *adj.* [*ſculptilis*, Latin.] Made by carving.

In a ſilver medal is upon one ſide Moſes horned, and on the reverſe the commandment againſt *ſculpile* images. *Brown.*

SCU'LPTOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſculptor*, Latin; *ſculpteur*, Fr.] A carver; one who cuts wood or ſtone into images.

Thy ſhape's in every part
So clean, as might inſtruct the *ſculptor*'s art. *Dryden.*

The Latin poets give the epithets of *triſidum* and *triſulcum* to the thunderbolt, from the *ſculptors* and painters that lived before them, that had given it three forks. *Addiſon.*

SCU'LPTURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſculptura*, Latin; *ſculpture*, French.]
1. The art of carving wood, or hewing ſtone into images.

Then *ſculpture* and her ſiſter arts revive,
Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live. *Pope.*

2. Carved work.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze with boſſy *ſculptures* graven. *Milton.*

There too, in living *ſculpture*, might be ſeen
The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *Dryden.*

3. The act of engraving.

To SCU'LPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave.

Gold, ſilver, ivory vaſes *ſculptur'd* high,
There are who have not. *Pope.*

SCUM. *n. ſ.* [*ecume*, French; *ſchiuma*, Italian; *ſkum*, Daniſh; *ſchuym*, Dutch.]
1. That which riſes to the top of any liquor.

The reſt had ſeveral offices aſſign'd;
Some to remove the *ſcum* as it did riſe;
Others to bear the ſame away did mind;
And others it to uſe according to his kind. *Fairy Queen.*

The ſalt part of the water doth partly riſe into a *ſcum* on the top, and partly goeth into a ſediment in the bottom. *Bacon.*

Gather'd like *ſcum*, and ſettl'd to itſelf,
Self-fed and ſelf-conſum'd. *Milton.*

Away,
Away, ye *ſcum*,
That ſtill riſe upmoſt when the nation boils. *Dryden.*

They mix a med'cine to foment their limbs,
With *ſcum* that on the molten ſilver ſwims. *Dryden.*

2. The droſs; the refuſe; the recrement; that part which is to be thrown away.

There flocked unto him all the *ſcum* of the Iriſh out of all places, that e're long he had a mighty army. *Spenſer.*

Some forty gentlemen excepted, had we the very *ſcum* of the world, ſuch as their friends thought it an exceeding good gain to be diſcharged. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

I told thee what would come
Of all thy vapouring, baſe *ſcum*. *Hudibras.*

The Scythian and Egyptian *ſcum*
Had almoſt ruin'd Rome. *Roſcommon.*

You'll find, in theſe hereditary tales,
Your anceſtors the *ſcum* of broken jayls. *Dryden's Juven.*

The great and innocent are inſulted by the *ſcum* and refuſe of the people. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To SCUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the ſcum. Commonly written and ſpoken *ſkim.*

A ſecond multitude
Severing each kind, and *ſcum'd* the bullion droſs. *Milton.*

Hear, ye ſullen powers below;
Hear, ye taſkers of the dead:
You that boiling cauldrons blow,
You that *ſcum* the molten lead. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

What corns ſwim upon the top of the brine, *ſcum* off. *Mort.*

SCU'MMER. *n. ſ* [*eſcumoir*, French.] A veſſel with which liquor is ſcummed, commonly called a *ſkimmer.*

SCU'PPER *Holes. n. ſ.* [*ſchoepen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ſhip, ſmall holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the ſea. The leathers over thoſe holes are called *ſcupper* leathers, and the nails with which they are faſtened *ſcupper* nails. *Bailey.*

SCURF. *n. ſ.* ſcurf, Saxon; *ſkurfa*, Iſlandick; *ſkurff*, Daniſh; *ſkorf*, Swediſh; *ſchorft*, Dutch.]
1. A kind of dry miliary ſcab.

Her craſty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable eld,
Was overgrown with *ſcurf* and filthy ſcald. *Fairy Queen.*

The virtue of his hands
Was loſt among Pactolus' ſands,
Againſt whoſe torrent while he ſwims,
The golden *ſcurf* peels off his limbs. *Swift.*

2. A ſoil or ſtain adherent.

Then are they happy, when by length of time
The *ſcurf* is worn away of each committed crime,
No ſpeck is left. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing ſticking on the ſurface.

There ſtood a hill, whoſe griſly top
Shone with a gloſſy *ſcurf*. *Milton.*

Upon throwing in a ſtone the water boils; and at the ſame time are ſeen little flakes of *ſcurf* riſing up. *Addiſon.*

SCU'RFINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcurf.*] The ſtate of being ſcurfy.

SCU'RRIL. *adj.* [*ſcurrilis*, Latin.] Low; mean; groſſly opprobrious; loudly jocoſe.

With him, Patroclus,
Upon a lazy bed, the live-long day
Breaks *ſcurril* jeſts. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Nothing conduces more to letters than to examine the writings of the ancients, provided the plagues of judging and pronouncing againſt them be away; ſuch as envy, bitterneſs, precipitation, impudence, and *ſcurril* ſcoffing. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Thou mov'ſt me more by barely naming him,
Than all thy ſoul unmanner'd *ſcurril* taunts. *Dryden.*

SCURRI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſcurrilité*, Fr. *ſcurrilitas*, Lat.] Groſneſs of reproach; loudneſs of jocularity; mean buffoonery.

Good maſter Holofernes, purge; ſo it ſhall pleaſe you to abrogate *ſcurrility*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Baniſh *ſcurrility* and profaneneſs, and reſtrain the licentious inſolence of poets. *Dryden.*

SCU'RRILOUS. *adj.* [*ſcurrilis*, Latin.] Groſſly opprobrious; uſing ſuch language as only the licenſe of a buffoon can warrant; loudly jocular; vile; low.

Yet is not their goodneſs ſo intolerable, as, on the contrary ſide, the *ſcurrilous* and more than ſatyrical immodeſty of Martiniſm. *Hooker.*

Let him approach ſinging.
— Forewarn him that he uſe no *ſcurrilous* words in's tunes. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

How often is a perſon, whoſe intentions are to do good by the works he publiſhes, treated in as *ſcurrilous* a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind? *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Their characters have been often treated with the utmoſt barbarity and injuſtice by *ſcurrilous* and enraged orators. *Swift.*

SCU'RRILOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſcurrilous.*] With groſs reproach; with low buffoonery; with lewd merriment.

Such men there are, who have written *ſcurrilouſly* againſt me, without any provocation. *Dryden.*

It is barbarous incivility *ſcurrilouſly* to ſport with that which others count religion. *Tillotſon.*

SCU'RVILY. *adv.* [from *ſcurvy.*] Vilely; baſely; coarſely. It is ſeldom uſed but in a ludicrous ſenſe.

Look i' your glaſs now,
And ſee how *ſcurvily* that countenance ſhews;
You would be loth to own it. *Ben. Johnſ. Catiline.*

This alters the whole complexion of an action, that would otherwiſe look but very *ſcurvily*, and makes it perfect. *South.*

The clergy were never more learned, or ſo *ſcurvily* treated. *Swift.*

SCU'RVY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcurf.* This word was, I believe, originally an adjective.]

The *ſcurvy* is a diſtemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongſt thoſe ſuch as inhabit marſhy, fat, low, moiſt ſoils, near ſtagnating water, freſh or ſalt; invading chiefly in the Winter ſuch as are ſedentary, or live upon ſalted or ſmoaked fleſh and fiſh, or quantities of unfermented farinaceous vegetables, and drink bad water. *Arbuthnot.*

SCU'RVY. *adj.* [from *ſcorf*, *ſcurfy*, *ſcurvy.*]
1. Scabbed; covered with ſcabs; diſeaſed with the ſcurvy.

Whatſoever man be *ſcurvy* or ſcabbed. *Lev.* xxi. 20.

2. Vile; bad; ſorry; worthleſs; contemptible; offenſive.

I know him for a man divine and holy;
Not *ſcurvy*, nor a temporary meddler. *Shakeſpeare.*

This is a very *ſcurvy* tune to ſing to a man's funeral. *Shakeſ.*

He ſpoke *ſcurvy* and provoking terms
Againſt your honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

A crane, which is but *ſcurvy* meat, lays but two eggs. *Chey.*

It would be convenient to prevent the exceſs of drink, with that *ſcurvy* cuſtom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*

SCU'RVYGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*ſcurvy* and *graſs.*] The ſpoonwort. A plant.

The flower conſiſts of four leaves, which are diſpoſed in form of a croſs: from the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, which becomes an almoſt globular fruit, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both ſides, and are furniſhed with many round ſeeds. *Miller.*

'SCUSES. For excuſes.

I ſhifted him away,
And laid good *'ſcuſes* on your exſtaſy. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

SCUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſkott*, Iſlandick.] The tail of thoſe animals whoſe tails are very ſhort, as a hare.

In the hare it is averſely ſeated, and in its diſtenſion inclines unto the coccix or *ſcut*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He fled to earth; but firſt it coſt him dear,
He left his *ſcut* behind, and half an ear. *Swift.*

SCU'TCHEON. *n. ſ.* [*ſcuccione*, Italian, from *ſcutum*, Lat.] The ſhield repreſented in heraldry; the enſigns armorial of a family. See ESCHUTCHEON.

And thereto had ſhe that *ſcutcheon* of her deſires, ſupported by certain badly diligent miniſters. *Sidney.*

Your *ſcutcheons*, and your ſigns of conqueſt, ſhall
Hang in what place you pleaſe. *Shak. Ant and Cleopatra.*

Honour is a meer *ſcutcheon*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

The chiefs about their necks the *ſcutcheons* wore,
With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryden.*

SCUTE'LLATED. *adj.* [*ſcutel a*, Lat.] Divided into ſmall ſurfaces.

It ſeems part of the *ſcutellated* bone of a ſturgeon, being flat, of a porous or cellular conſtitution. *Woodward.*

SCU'TIFORM. *adj.* [*ſcutiformis*, Latin.] Shaped like a ſhield.

SCU'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcutella*, Latin; *ſcuttl*, Celt. *Aiſw.*]
1. A wide ſhallow baſket, ſo named from a diſh or platter which it reſembles in form.

A *ſcuttle* or ſkrein to rid ſoil fro' the corn. *Tuſſer.*

The earth and ſtones they are fain to carry from under their feet in *ſcuttles* and baſkets. *Hakewill on Providence.*

2. A ſmall grate.

To the hole in the door have a ſmall *ſcuttle*, to keep in what mice are there. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. [From *ſcud.*] A quick pace; a ſhort run; a pace of affected precipitation.

She went with an eaſy *ſcuttle* out of the ſhop. *Spectator.*

To SCU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *ſcud* or *ſcuddle.*] To run with affected precipitation.

The old fellow *ſcuttled* out of the room. *Arbuthnot.*

To SDEIGN. *v. a.* [*Spenſer. Sdegnare*, Ital. *Milton*, for *diſdain.*]

Lifted up ſo high,
I *ſdeign'd* ſubjection. *Milton.*

SDE'IGNFUL. *adj.* Contracted for *diſdainful.*

They now, puft up with *ſdeignful* inſolence,
Deſpiſe the brood of bleſſed ſapience. *Spenſer.*

SEA. *n. ſ.* [ræ, Saxon; *ſee*, or *zee*, Dutch.]
1. The ocean; the water oppoſed to the land.

Will all great Neptune's ocean waſh this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
Thy multitudinous *ſea* incarnardine,
Making the green one red. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The rivers run into the *ſea*. *Carew.*

He made the *ſea*, and all that is therein. *Ex.* xx. 11.

So do the winds and thunders cleanſe the air,
So working *ſeas* ſettle and purge the wine. *Davies.*

Amphibious between *ſea* and land
The river horſe. *Milton.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo